

# **Title**

rdsensitivity - Sensitivity analysis for RD designs under local randomization.

#### Syntax

#### Description

- A detailed introduction to this command is given in <u>Cattaneo, Titiunik and Vazquez-Bare (2016)</u>.

  Companion <u>R</u> functions are also available <u>here</u>.
- Companion functions are <u>rdrandinf</u>, <u>rdwinselect</u> and <u>rdrbounds</u>.
- Related Stata and R packages useful for inference in RD designs are described in the following website:

https://rdpackages.github.io/

# Options

cutoff(#) specifies the RD cutoff for the running variable runvar. Default is cutoff(0).

☐ Window and TE lists

- wlist(#) specifies the list of window lengths to be evaluated. By default the
   program constructs 10 windows around the cutoff, the first one including 10
   treated and control observations and then adding 5 observations to each group
   in subsequent windows.
- tlist(#) specifies the list of null values for the treatment effect. By default
   the program employs ten evenly spaced points within the asymptotic confidence
   interval for a constant treatment effect in the smallest window to be
   employed.

Statistic

- statistic(stat\_name) specifies the statistic to be used. Options are:
   diffmeans for difference in means statistic. This is the default option.
   ksmirnov for Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic.
   ranksum for Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney studentized statistic.
   The option ttest is equivalent to diffmeans and included for backward compatibility.
- p(#) specifies the order of the polynomial for outcome adjustment model. Default is p(0).
- evalat(point) specifies the point at which the adjusted variable is evaluated.
  Allowed options are cutoff and means. Default is evalat(cutoff).
- kernel(kerneltype) specifies the type of kernel to use as weighting scheme.
   Allowed kernel types are uniform (uniform kernel), triangular (triangular
   kernel) and epan (Epanechnikov kernel). Default is kernel(uniform).

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fuzzy_var [fuzzy_stat]) name of the endogenous treatment variable in fuzzy
        design. This option uses an Anderson-Rubin-type statistic.
        Inference
    ci(window [alpha]) returns the confidence interval corresponding to the window
        length indicated in window. The value for window needs to be one of the
        values in wlist. The level of the confidence interval can be specified with
        the alpha option. Default alpha is 0.05, corresponding to a 9\overline{5} percent
        confidence interval.
    reps(#) specifies the number of replications. Default is reps(1000).
    seed(#) sets the seed for the randomization test. With this option, the user can
        manually set the desired seed, or can enter the value -1 to use the system
        seed. Default is seed (666).
        Save and display output
    saving (filename) saves the dataset containing the data for the contour plot in
        filename. This allows the user to replicate and modify the appearance of the
        plot, and also conduct further sensitivity analysis.
    nodots suppresses replication dots.
   nodraw suppresses contour plot.
   verbose displays matrix of results.
Example: Cattaneo, Frandsen and Titiunik (2015) Incumbency Data
    Setup
        . use rdlocrand_senate.dta, clear
    Sensitivity analysis using 1000 replications
        . rdsensitivity demvoteshfor2 demmv, wlist(.75(.25)2) tlist(0(1)20) reps(1000)
    Obtain confidence interval for window [-.75;.75]
        . rdsensitivity demvoteshfor2 demmv, wlist(.75(.25)2) tlist(0(1)20) reps(1000)
        ci(.75)
    Replicate contour graph using saved dataset
        . rdsensitivity demvoteshfor2 demmv, wlist(.75(.25)2) tlist(0(1)20) reps(1000)
        saving(graphdata)
        . use graphdata, clear
        . twoway contour pvalue t w, ccuts(0(0.05)1)
```

# Saved results

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rdsensitivity saves the following in r():
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Scalars
r(ci_lb) lower limit of confidence interval.
r(ci_ub) upper limit of confidence interval.

Matrices
r(results) matrix of p-values.
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#### References

- Cattaneo, M. D., Frandsen, B., and R. Titiunik. 2015. <u>Randomization Inference in the Regression Discontinuity Design: An Application to Party Advantages in the U.S. Senate</u>.

  Journal of Causal Inference 3(1): 1-24.
- Cattaneo, M.D., Titiunik, R. and G. Vazquez-Bare. 2016. <u>Inference in Regression Discontinuity Designs under Local Randomization</u>.

  Stata Journal 16(2): 331-367.
- Cattaneo, M. D., Titiunik, R. and G. Vazquez-Bare. 2017. <u>Comparing Inference Approaches for RD Designs: A Reexamination of the Effect of Head Start on Child Mortality</u>.

  Journal of Policy Analysis and Management 36(3): 643-681.

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